or award which it for the Institute to best JOHN A. BASSETT, MOSES & BEACH, H. W. STEEL, JOHN MATTHEWS, REUBEN BULL, bard of Managers unit he report and record.

at and Maskelyne have lately some curious observations upon diamonds. It has for some

ng wife stood with her hand on the broom solving round the little room; sing but toil forever, n early morn till the light has fied, I were only a merchant now, ed not live by the sweat of our brow." ag away, spoke shoemsker John. ne'er see well what we're standing on."

A stately form in velvet dressed—
A diamond giranting on her breast—
"Nothing but to I for fashion." she said,
"Till I sometimes wish that I were dead;
Or long to cast this westlin said,
And be once more the poor man's bride!"
From his casy chair spoke gentleman John
"We me'er see well what we'es standing on.

of the river and lay there four di I was now beginning to feel a str

this was distinction enough for me as a general thing; but the desire to be a steamb atman kept intruding, neverthables. I first wanted to be a cabin-boy, so that I could come out with a white apron on and shake a table-cloth over the side, where all my old comrades could see me; later I thought I would rather be the deck-hand who stood on the end of the stage plank with the coil of rope in his hand, because he was particularly compisionous. But these were only day-dreams—they were too heavenly to be contemplated as real possibilities. By and by one of our boys went away. He was not heard of for a long time. At last he turned up as seamboat. This thing shook the bottom out of all my Sunday-school teachings. That boy had been notoriously worldy, and I just the reveree; yet he was estaled to this eminence, and I left in obscurity and misery. There was estaled to this eminence, and I left in obscurity and misery. There was estaled to this eminence, and I left in obscurity and misery. There was notking generous about this fellow in his greatness. He would always manage to have a rusty bolt to sorub while his beat tarried at our town, and he would ait on the isaide guard and surub it where we could all see him and one home and avall around the town in his boak tarried at our town, and he would give an order with the maters of his present of the could not understand them. He would speak of the larboard side of a horse in his boak was laid up he would see him and to make the would see him and to make the would see him and to make the would see and hear. He was had and the way in which the severage landsman would give an order with the mater of lightning, and sent a long, reverberating peak of the larboard side of a horse in peak of the profamity thundering after it. I could not help remandering the way in which the severage landsman would give an order with the mater of lightning and sent a long, reverberating peak of the profamity thundering after it. I could not help remandering the profamity the material peak of th

tired mud-turtle and a crippled hearse horse!"

I wished I could talk like that.

When the soreness of my adventure with the mate had somewhat worn off, I began timidly to make up to the humblest official connected with the boat—the night watchman: He snubbed my advances at first, but I presently ventured to offer him a new chalk pipe, and that softened him. So he allowed me to sit with him by the big bell on the hurricane deck, and in time he melted into conversation. He could not well lave helped it, I hung with such homage on his words and so plainly showed that I felt honored by his notice. He told me the names of dim capes and shadowy islands as we glided by them in the solemnity of the night, under the winking stars, and by and by got to talking about himself. He seemwore a leather bett and used no suspenin a porcelain of the wore a leather bett and used no suspenin a porcelain of the wore a leather bett and used no suspenin a porcelain of the wore a leather bett and used no suspenin a porcelain of the wore a leather bett and used no suspenin a porcelain of the most characteristic traits or discovered that I left honored by the most characteristic traits or discovered that I left honored by the most characteristic traits or discovered that I left honored by the most characteristic traits or discovered that I left honored by the most characteristic traits or discovered that I left honored by the most characteristic traits or discovered that I left honored by the most characteristic traits or discovered that I left honored by the most characteristic traits or discovered that the work of the most characteristic traits or discovered that the work of the most characteristic traits or discovered that the work of the most characteristic traits or discovered that the work of the most characteristic traits or discovered that the work of the most characteristic traits or discovered that the work of the most characteristic traits or discovered that the work of the most characteristic traits or discovered that the work of the most characteristic traits or discovered that the work of the most characteristic traits or discovered that the work of the most characteristic traits or discovered that the work of the most characteristic traits or discovered that the work of the most characteristic traits or discovered that the work of the most characteristic traits or discovered that the work of the most characteristic traits or discovered that the work of the most characteristic traits or discovered that the work of the most characteristic traits or discovered that the work of the most characteristic traits or discovered that the work of the most characteristic traits or discovered that the work of the work of the most characteristic traits or discovered that the work of the work of

to me that he was soiled and seedy and fragrant with gin? What was it to me that his grammar was bad, his construction worse, and his profanity so wold of art that it was an element of weakness rather than strength in his conversable to get on the river. The minister's son became an engineer. The doctor's and the postmaster's sons became "mud clerks; the wholesale liquor-dealer's cons became a barkeeper on a boat; four sons of the chief merchant and two sons of the county judge became pilots. Pilot was the grandest position of them all. The pilot, even in those days of trivial wages, had a princely salary—from a hundred and fifty to two hundred and hundred and fifty to two hundred and the craftle and seedy and fragrant with gin? What was it to me that his grammar was bod, his construction worse, and his profanity so wold of art that it was an element of weakness rather than strength in his conversation? He was a wronged man, a man who had seen trouble, and that was enough for me. As he mellowed into his plaintive history his tears dripped too from sympathy. He said he was the grandest position of them all. The pilot, even in those days of trivial wages, had a princely salary—from a hundred and fifty to two hundred and the craftle and seedy and fragrant with gin? What was it to me that his grammar was bod, his construction worse, and his profanity so wold of art that it was an element of weakness rather than strength in his conversathen the two soil days of each that it was an element of weakness rather than strength in his conversathen the two soil days of each that it was an element of weakness rather than strength in his construction were and his profanity so wold of art that it was an element of weakness rather than strength in his construction was an element of weakness rather than the sal his profanity so wold of art that it was an element of weakness rather than the sal his profanity so wold of art that it was an element of weakness rather than the sal his profanity so wold of art that it was an eleme engineer. The dostor's and the postmaster's sons became "much clerks; the
wholesale liquor-dealer's sons became a
barkeeper on a boat; four sons of the
chief merchant and two sons of the
county judge became pilots. Pilot was
the grandest position of them all. The
pilot, even in those days of trivial
wages, had a princely salary-from
a hundred and fifty to two hundred and
fifty dollars a month, and no board to
pay. Two months of his wages would
pay a preacher's salary for a year. Now
some of us were left disconsolate. We
could not get on the river—at least our
parents would not let us.

So by and by I ran a way, I said I
never would come home again till I
was a pilot and could come in glory.
But somehow I could not manage it,
I went meekly aboard a few of the
boats that lay packed together lipsardines at the long St. Louis west,
and very humbly inquired for the pilots,
but got only a cold shoulder—sid short
words from mates and else<sup>36</sup>. I had to
onal pay for them.

Months afterward the hope within
mic struggled to a reluctant death, and
I found myself without an ambition.
But I was ashamed to go home. I was in
Comminanti, and I set to work to map out
the recent exploration of the river.
It was only about fifteen
hundred miles from Cincinnti to New
Orleans, where I could doubtles get
a ship. I had thirty dollars left; I would
go and complete the exploration of the
Amazon. This was said the expedition, owing to difficulties, had
otheroughly explored a part of the country lying about the head-waters, sons
four thousand miles from the mouth of
the river. It was and the expedition, owing to difficulties, had
otheroughly explored a part of the country lying about the nead-waters, sons
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Comming the difficulties and the
condities of the self of the country lying about the head-waters, sons
four thousand miles from the mouth of
the river. It was an only about fifteen
hundred miles from Cincinnati to New
Orleans. where I could doubtless get
aship. I had thirty dollars left; I w

FARM AND GARDEN. CARE OF STOCK.

Breeding Ewes.—To not in April, should be put with the ram this month. From this time per feed should be gradually inerped.

Young pock.—All young animals need his and kindly treatment, and watched care. The farmer's eye should eye be on the alert to discover the first sign of disorder, and when found, it should be remedied at once.

Lambs, and yearling ewes that are

should be remedied at once.

Lambs, and yearling ewes that are not to be bred from, may be put together and kept separate from other sheep. If any of the flocks have the scours, a table spoonful of a mixture of prepared chalk and perppermint in water, should be given once a day. Costiveness is quickly remedied by a little linseed oil-cake meal.

Boreas Provide blankets for the

linseed oil-cake meal.

Horses.—Provide blankets for the horses. A warm blanket will save feed and loss of time by sickness. A void exposure to cold rains, and if caught in a storm let the horses be rubbed dry before the blankets are put over them. Keep the stalls clean, and on no account allow, manure to gather beneath the horses' feet. This injures the hoofs, and often produces cracked heels. Besides it renders the air foul, and is very injurious to the animals' eyes. In the effort to keep the stable warm, proper ventilation should not be neglected. The curry-comb and brush should not lie idle; their use invigorates the skin and promotes healthful secretions.

Cows.—Milking cows will now need

and promotes healthful secretions.

Cows.—Milking cows will now need extra feed. On the whole, more value in milk will be returned from bran than from any other feed—not the light husks, but what is know as bran at country mills. A winter dairy well managed, may be made more profitable than a summer one. Dry cows should be kept in good condition. They are now storing up material for future profit. The future value of the calf too, depends upon how the dam is fed before its birth. Bran is excellent feed for in-calf cows, and it is cheap now. of the lines of street railways in this country and Europe, is a sort of external conscience, intended to be conductors honest. Complaints and jokes about "knocking down" as it was called—that is, the dishonest retention of fares by the conductors—have for many years been current; and, although the companies occasionally caught a conductor by means of "spotters," the spotter system was but a clumsy and inefficient contrivance.

The patent of the bell punch belongs to the American Railway Register company of Buffalo, and the punches themselves are manufactured at Colt's pistol factory in Hartford. They are not sold to the companies, but are loaned to them at a fixed rate. There are two punches for each car, the rental being twenty-five cents per day for each punch. The punch which is used today is turned into the office to be reset for to-morrow, and in the meantime the conductor employs the spare instru-

it will be better to dry them off.

Sheep.—No stock suffer more from damp close quarters, than sheep. They will winter better in the open field, than in a low damp filthy yard. But they should be spared either of these inflictions. An open shed that may be closed in driving storms ought to be provided with a roomy yard in which they may lie in fair weather. Oats and corn are both dear this season, and bran, rye, or buckwheat, may be given with equal profit. A little variation of feed is good for sheep, but the changes should not be made frequently, or they will learn to look for it and become dissatisfied. Frozen grass or any cold watery feed is bad for ewes that are to

Bulbs potted and placed in the cellar, may be brought out from time to time, if they have good roots.

Seedlings.—Give protection, but not until the weather is quite cold; if applied too early, growth sometimes

during the winter.

Plowing.—All plowing should be done early this month; ground for new orchards will be in much better conLauns.—If the grass shows signs of failing apply a dressing of fine, well rotted manure. Where the grass has died out sow fresh seed and rake it in moothly and evenly.

Storing Roots,—Boot crops' and potatoes should be stored in dry pits, in preference to cellars beneath the house. Ventilation should not be neglected; wisps of straw should be placed in the tops of the pits every six feet apart, for this purpose. If any are still in the ground, they should be harvested without delay. A good substantial and permanent root house in a convenient place, will be found valuable.

Rouls.—Renairing roots whould be the store thought

at every country mill where road material can be procured. One year's use would pay for it. In nothing are we so behind the times as in the condition of our country roads.

Manure is the basis of good crops in the gards—a most farmers would be comprised at the quantity applied to an acre by our market gardeners. Every method should be used to increase the supply. Gather leaves, wood's earth, swamp muck, to be used as absorbents for the liquid manure of the stables or the house slops; sods and coam should be carted to the barn-yard for use in the stables. 400 in Boston, 200 in Chicago, 150 in Buffalo, 100 in Providence, 150 in Albany, and 200 in Troy, in London there are 1,600 in use, in Dublin 1,200, and 150 in Liverpool.

The Streets of Stamboul.

mania, might carry the day and make its victim find compensation for days of exhausted strength; but I do not believe in persistence under weaker impulses. To the traveler, nevertheless, in search

be carted to the barn-yard for use in the stables.

Grape Cuttings.—The wood from the pruning of the grape vines may be used for propagation. Cut into pieces containing two buds, and tie into bundles, and bury in sand in the cellar. Varieties had to start, like the Delaware, should be rooted in the green-house or hot-bed from one-eye cuttings, while others, like Norton's Virginia, can only be profitably multiplied by layers.

Root Cuttings.—Blackberries and raspberries are most readily propagated from root cuttings. The roots are cut into pieces two or three inches long, and packed closely in a box with earth; there should be holes in the bottom of the box to allow of drainage, then bury

A writer describing the streets of Stamboul says: "Every nationality under heaven seems here to have given each other rendezvous for business and pleasure. Mussulman, Jew, and Christian—Syrian, Greek, and Turk—Frank and Arminian, with all the nondescript Levantine brood of half-breeds and hybrids of every color under the sun, from the Ethiopian and the Moor to the Circussian, here jostle each other, and seem almost equally eager in pursuit of some invisible object. No purply has the predominance, for ten languages at least assail the ear at every step. Clusters of bright-colored Ferin new are met at every step. Ladies and their attendants, old and young, dark and fair, meet the eye at every turn, offering a solid resistance to any attempt to make way against the current; while flashing eyes and voluble tongues give further evidence of vitality and ubiquity. Women chaffer with the shopman, toss his goods about, appeal to his conscience, and deprecate his wares with as perfect and practical understanding of a woman's privileges as the most advanced of their European sisters. The fast possibly lends a sharper edge to their speech, and increases the vivacity of their desire for bargains. In any case, I should judge that both the grave Turk and the plausible Arminian have enough to do to hold their own against such keen, knowing sustomers. To those who have never been in a Turkish bezar I fear it would be impossible by words to convey any clear impression of the scenes which arrest the eye at every moment, and every one different from the other. Albert Smith tried no mean powers of description, and ended by presenting a gorgeous picture of heaped up riches in every form and shape, from cashmere shawls and jewelled pipes to glittering arms and embroidered slippers. Nevertheless, the miles of these intricate covered ways, lit only from above by small sunk windows, with a line of shops on each side, and stalls jutting out in the midst of a pushing crowd of busy personal knowledge of the most practical kind would ever t packed closely in a box with earth; there should be holes in the bottom of the box to allow of drainage, then bursthe box and contents in a dry spot, and leave until spring.

Swine.—Fat hors should be finished up as fast as possible. Those intended for home use should be finished upon dry shelled corn, with pure water only for drink. This will produce firm hard pork. Store hoss will de best upon cooked food, and in place of corn, boiled potatoes and bran vill make excellent feed. Buckwheat is too heating food for pigs, and should be avoided. Brood sows may have the company of the boar if pigs are wasted in March. The increased value of the fire hitter of pigs will pay for a pure bred boar. Nothing is more certain than that it pays to breed only from pure blooded males, of whatever kind or breed they may be. Blood will not stand in place of feed. Blooded pigs are most profitable and thrive best where there is a full corn crib.

of whatever kind or breed they may be. Blood will not stand in place of feed. Blooded pigs are most profitable and thrive best where there is a full corn crib.

Desiring to develop every possible rescurce of our fivored region, we have constantly called attention to what seemed promising, new or little known, but valuable plants, suited to our climate and likely to place profitable here, at the same time carefully avoiding those eraggerated statements and highly colored views which are apt to accompany the introduction of new things. We have not made a "hobby" of any of them; not that we dislike hobbies altigether, but because we think an edite, whose position is at the front, and wo should never be unhorsed, ought to/estride a more substantial steed. We/sve encouraged experiment, but have ounseled prudence in reference to a untested agricultural enterprises.

The olive is not a new thing a the coast region of the South Atlanticiates, but it is little known as an objectof outvested agricultural enterprises.

The olive is not a new thing a the coast region of the South Atlanticiates, but it is little known as an objectof outvested agricultural enterprises, but it is little known as an objectof outvestion, and the question ha often come up in our mind, "Why co it not be profitably grown here, there it thrives so well?" With this jucry in our mind, we wrote to Mr. Ro'rt Chisolm, who, it is well known has had some experience in the culvation of this fruit, asking his views q the subject. The following is his gily:

Dear Sir.—Your favor offic 27th has just to not the present the subject to any disease or isect enemy that I have yet seen, but he tree must to be averaged to able or outlets.

Neither the olive tree of its fruit is liable to any disease or reset enemy that I have yet seen, but he tree must to be averaged to able or castlle.

Neither the olive tree of its fruit is liable to any disease or reset enemy that I have yet seen, but he tree must to be averaged to able or castlle.

soils, and most of our Sea island soils are of the latter class. The trees would succeed admirably on the tide water region, as its soil is much more suitable. The trouble that I have experienced has been to get bags in which to press the fruit, as the bags need to be very strong to stand the pressure, which is necessarily considerable. In Francethey use bags made of esparto grass, commonly called "Cabas d'Esparterie."

In my amall grove about sight agree.

monly called "Cabas d'Esparterie."

In my small grove, about eight acres, the trees grow vigoronsly, and when I could afford to cultivate either cow peas or sweet potato slips among them, they bore almost excessively every year and without any apparent injury; but now that I cannot cultivate among them, that I cannot cultivate among them, they have returned to their European habit of bearing most only every alter-

habit of bearing most only every alternate year.

In Europe the fruit, for pressure, is crushed by a heavy roller, revolving in a circular grooved trough, but probably one of Bogardus eccentric steel mills would answer quite as well, if not better. During the late war, Dr. J. J. Chisolm, now of Baltimore, superintended the making of oil from the ground-nut, for which he used a hydraulic press, with cotton osnaburgs for bags, which would most probably answer equally well for the clive. Upon request he would prebably furnish you with the requisite information. A correspondent asking for information, wrote me that he heard of one person who made \$2.500 per acre from his clive

GREENHOUSE AND WINTER Insects.—Look out that no plants are put into the greenhouse which are covered with insects; the only way to keep the house free, is never to let them get

in.

Camellias.—Keep the plants in a cool room, where they can develop their buds properly. Syringe often to keep the foliage healthy.

Propagate such plants as it is desirable to have for winter blooming, or for setting out, or for sale in the spring.

Climbers are necessary in a greenhouse to provide shade for the other plants.

Passifloras, roses, tropædums, etc., are all valuable for this purpose.

Annuals.—Sow seeds of a few free flowering ones for winter flowers. Sweet alyssum and mignonette are good bouquet plants.

Lobelias.—If the low growing sorts were planted in the flower garden during the summer, a portion should be taken up for planting in pots or pans for winter ilowering.

Ferns are liable to become infested with rod-spider and scale, and if they are not watched closely they will soon perish, at least the more tender sorts. This month is a good time to divide Camellias.—Keep the plants in a cool

Planting may often be done this month where the weather is nild, but on no account set the trees in partially frozen soil; it is much better to heel in the trees in a dry sandy spot until spring, when they can be set out properly.

served, will now bring good prices in the markets. If packed in shallow boxes, containing one or two layers, each pear wrapped in soft tissue paper, the extra price will more than repay the

Stocks for root grafting should be taken up, assorted, and tied in bundles of convenient size, and stored in boxes of damp saw-dust in the cellar, where they can be easily reached during the winter.

Roots.—Place in pits as recommended to but month but do not cover with earth until the weather researy. The hardier roots, such as parsnips, salsify, horse redish, etc., may be dug as long as the ground remains unfrozen.

mains unfrozen.

Cold Frames should be ready for cabbages and other plants wintered over. Do not cover until freezing weather comes, and then only put on the sashes at night.

the sashes at night.

Celery.—Store in trenches a foot wide, and as deep as necessary to contain the plants. Put the roots close to gether and cover with straw, gradually increasing the thickness as the cold increasing

increasing the thickness as the cold increases.

Sundry Matters.—Upon stormy days there will be found plenty of occupation in repairing harness, cleaning and putting away tools, working in the carpenter's shop, repairing grain bags, etc. Such work is recreation. As this is the season for selling poultry, let there be a good supply kept for home use, and those which are kept for breeding should be well cared for, so that they may lay early. The poultry house should be kept clean and well whitewashed, if it has not been already done. Keep the plow running in the corn stubbles until the ground is frozen. The long winter evenings should be devoted to study and domestic entertainments, in which the younger should be joined by the older ones. There are few things which will more readily make farm life agreeable to children than the pleasant evenings which may be spent in a farm house, with books, papers, toys and games, in which the old folks renew their youth again. It is the want of this companionship which makes conntry life so generally dull and uninviting to young people.

Stones of Size.

Neither the olive tree no its fruit is liable to any disease or sect enemy that I have yet seen, but he tree must not be exposed to shee or cattle, as noth browse upon them. The only difficulty about their culvation on our less intends is, that the are much more

The Buffalo Live Stock Journal gives the following instructions to breeders, in producing fowls that have no desire

to sit:

The non-sitters comprise all the different kinds of Hamburgs, Spanish, Leghorns and Polands, and also some of the French fowls. To cradicate the instinct, which is so inherent in wild birds and so necessary to their existence, poultry! keepers have taken the least constant sitters for many generations, to lay eggs for hatching. This is a curious instance of what can be done by the breeder's art, and is quite valuable as division of labor works as economically in the poultry yard as in human

Says the Burlington Hawkeye: West Hill minister picked up a frowasp on the sidewalk yesterday, with a view to advancing the interof science, he carried it in the he and held it by the tail while he warr and held it by the tail while he warms its ears over a lamp-chimney. His of ject was to see if we ps froze to deat or merely lay dormant during the witter. He is of the opinion that the merely lie dormant, and the dormante kind at that, and when they revive, a says, the tail thaws out first, for whil this one's head, right over the lam, was so stiff and cold it could not winl its probe worked with such inconceivable rapidity that the minister coulding gasp fast enough to keep up with it he threw the vicious thing down, the lamp-chimney, and said he didn't war to have any more truck with a dormar wasp, at which his wife burst into tear and asked how he, a minister of the gospel, could use such language, right before the children, too.

friends upon them.

It is not only old and early impressions that deceive us; the charm of novelty has the same power.

THERE IS NO DEATH.—If it be true that nature abhors a vacuum, it is equally true that the Great Creator abhors death and glories in life. There is really no such things as death—the term is a misnomer, used to designate the changes which occur in life. Life, eternal life, is created by the laws of Almighty will-power, which are as immutable in their application as is the existence of the utilize. Good medicine is to the siling physique what good fuel is to the expiring flame; the better the fuel, the quicker the fire—the better the medicine, the quicker comes relief from pain. California Vinegar Bitters is life's elixir for old or young. Use this medicine properly and you will live to to a good old age without those physical

"A Drop of Joy in every Word."

FLEMINOTON, Hunterdon Co., N. J., June 26, 1874.

Dr. R. V. Pirroz, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Den Sir—It is with a happy heart that I pen these lines to schowledge that you and your Golden Medical Discovery, and Purvative believes and heavy the believes and heavy the believes and sores on my body, limbs and face. I procured your Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets, and have taken air bottles, and to-day I am in good health, all those ugly ulcers having healed and left my skin in a natural, healthy condition. I though I can but poorly express my gratitude to you, yet there is a drop of joy in every word I write. God's blessing rest on you and your wonderful medicines is the humble prayer of Yours truly, James O. Brills.

When a medicine will promptly cure such terrible eating ulcers and free the blood of the virulent poison cansing them, who can longer doubt its wonderful virtues? Dr. Pierce, however, does not wish to place his Golden Medical Discovery in the catalouge of quack patent nestrums by recommending it to cure every disease, nor does he so recommend it; but what he does claim is this, that there is but one form of blood disease that it will not cure, and that disease is cancer. He does not recommend his Discovery for that disease, yet he knows it to be the most searching blood cleaner yet discovered, and that it will free the blood and system of all other known poisons, be they animal, vegetable or minoral. The Golden Discovery is warranted by him to cure the worst forms of skin diseases, as all forms of blotches, pimples and eruptions, also all glandular swellings, and the worst form of Scrofulous and ulcerated sores of neck, legs or other parts and all generated sores of neck, legs or other parts and all secretics.

This notice is addressed to ladie

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Dr. J. Walker's California Vinproperty of the manufacture of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked. "What is the cause of the manufacture of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked. "What is the cause of the manufacture of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked. "What is the cause of the manufacture of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked. "What is the cause of the manufacture of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked. "What is the cause of the manufacture of the manufacture of the cause of the cause of the cause of the manufacture of the cause of the caus daily asked. "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of Vinegar Bitters?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Removator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of Vinegar Bitters in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonio, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Billous Diseases. CHEAP and CLEAN. They se Cheapeat to buy.
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